
**Information technology — Coding-
independent code points —**

**Part 4:
Usage of video signal type code points**



This document is a preview generated by EBS



COPYRIGHT PROTECTED DOCUMENT

© ISO/IEC 2021

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, or required in the context of its implementation, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized otherwise in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, or posting on the internet or an intranet, without prior written permission. Permission can be requested from either ISO at the address below or ISO's member body in the country of the requester.

ISO copyright office
CP 401 • Ch. de Blandonnet 8
CH-1214 Vernier; Geneva
Phone: +41 22 749 01 11
Email: copyright@iso.org
Website: www.iso.org

Published in Switzerland

Contents

Page

Foreword	iv
Introduction	v
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms and definitions	1
4 Abbreviated terms	3
5 Overview	5
6 Workflow domains	6
7 Common video signal type combinations	7
7.1 General	7
7.2 Colour coding characteristics	8
7.2.1 General	8
7.2.2 Colour properties	9
7.2.3 Common descriptions and carriage – standard dynamic range video with narrow colour gamut	11
7.2.4 Common descriptions and carriage – standard dynamic range video with wide colour gamut	12
7.2.5 Colour coding characteristics and carriage – high dynamic range video with wide colour gamut	13
7.2.6 Baseband carriage of colour coding characteristics descriptions	14
7.3 Mastering display colour volume descriptions	16
7.3.1 Mastering display colour volume properties	16
7.3.2 Common descriptions and carriage – mastering display colour volume descriptions	17
Annex A (informative) Additional combinations not specified as industry standards	19
Annex B (informative) Relevance of system identifier tags in consumer distribution specifications	21
Bibliography	22

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) and IEC (the International Electrotechnical Commission) form the specialized system for worldwide standardization. National bodies that are members of ISO or IEC participate in the development of International Standards through technical committees established by the respective organization to deal with particular fields of technical activity. ISO and IEC technical committees collaborate in fields of mutual interest. Other international organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO and IEC, also take part in the work.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of document should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives or www.iec.ch/members_experts/refdocs).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO and IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents) or the IEC list of patent declarations received (see patents.iec.ch).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html. In the IEC, see www.iec.ch/understanding-standards.

This document was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 29, *Coding of audio, picture, multimedia and hypermedia information* in collaboration with ITU-T (as ITU-T Series H Supplement 19 (04/2021)).

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO/IEC 23091-4:2020), which has been technically revised.

The main changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:

- clarity and terminology have been improved;
- an error in the value of the registration identifier for the MasteringDisplayMinimumLuminance parameter of SMPTE ST 2067-21 for the BT709x100n05 tag combination has been corrected.

A list of all parts in the ISO/IEC 23091 series can be found on the ISO and IEC websites.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html and www.iec.ch/national-committees.

Introduction

This document discusses video signal property description code points and their combinations that are widely used in production and video content workflows. Video properties and values are usually expressed in "metadata" that can exist across production and distribution workflows. Knowledge of these properties and their combinations has value as content is processed in the end-to-end production-to-distribution workflow chain.

The combinations of all possible expressible video properties as code point values can hypothetically result in hundreds or thousands of permutations; but many of those combinations are rarely or never used in practice. For example, it is highly unlikely that perceptual quantization (PQ) transfer characteristics function specified in Rec. ITU-R BT.2100 would be combined with the colour primaries specified in Rec. ITU-R BT.601. Only a small subset of the possible combinations is used in practice.

This document is written to provide information to help the producers of various content processing tools to avoid processing mistakes that can cause video quality degradation due to having incorrect assumptions made about video property combinations. There are only a few limited sets of video property combinations that are widely used in present-day video production and distribution equipment chains. This document describes these limited sets of combinations that are currently widely used and describes how the associated signal type metadata is carried to aid in the automation of content workflows across various domains of capture, production, and distribution. Lastly, this document aims to help its readers, especially toolset developers, to repurpose tools to work properly across several domains (e.g. capture, production, production distribution, and service distribution) where similar video conversion functions (e.g. chroma subsampling or colour space conversions) can be performed.

Information technology — Coding-independent code points —

Part 4: Usage of video signal type code points

1 Scope

This document describes common industry representation practices for the usage of video signal type code points, as these properties are conveyed across video content production and distribution carriage systems.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

Rec. ITU-T H.264 | ISO/IEC 14496-10, *Information technology — Coding of audio-visual objects — Part 10: Advanced video coding*

Rec. ITU-T H.265 | ISO/IEC 23008-2, *Information technology — High efficiency coding and media delivery in heterogeneous environments — High efficiency video coding*

Rec. ITU-T H.273 | ISO/IEC 23091-2, *Information technology — Coding-independent code points — Part 2: Video*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions in Rec. ITU-T H.265 | ISO/IEC 23008-2, Rec. ITU-T H.264 | ISO/IEC 14496-10 and Rec. ITU-T H.273 | ISO/IEC 23091-2 and the following apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org>

3.1

3G-SDI

serial digital interface with a transport capacity of 2.970 Gbit/s and 2.970/1.001 Gbit/s for transporting uncompressed digital video signals

3.2

6G-SDI

serial digital interface with a transport capacity of 5.94 Gbit/s and 5.94/1.001 Gbit/s for transporting uncompressed digital video signals

3.3

10G-SDI

serial digital interface with a transport capacity of 10.692 Gbit/s for transporting uncompressed digital video signals